WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

An article of manufacture comprising:
a first container containing a liquid phase, the liquid phase comprising:

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peroxidic species or reaction products resulting from oxidation of a alkene by a mixture of ozone and oxygen, wherein the alkene has less than about 35 carbons; a penetrating solvent; and

a second container containing a solid phase, the solid phase

10 comprising:

a dye containing a chelated divalent or trivalent metal; and an aromatic redox compound.

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- 2. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the alkene comprises an open-chain unsaturated hydrocarbon, a monocyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon, or a bicyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon.
- 3. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the alkene comprises an open-chain unsaturated hydrocarbon, a monocyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon, or a bicyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon.

- 4. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the alkene comprises an open-chain unsaturated alcohol, a monocyclic unsaturated alcohol, or a bicyclic unsaturated alcohol.
- 5. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the alkene is an hydroxyl-containing alkene.
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- 6. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the alkene is in a liquid form, in a solution, or in a dispersion.

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- 7. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the alkene comprises an isoprenoid.
- 8. The article of manufacture of claim 6, wherein the isoprenoid comprises α -terpineol, citronellol, nerol, phytol, menthol, linalool, geraniol, geranylgeraniol, or farnesol.
- 9. The article of manufacture of claim 6, wherein the isoprenoid comprises myricene, citrillene, citral, pinene, or limonene.
- 10. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the alkene comprises fixed oil-, ester-, fatty acid-, or ether-containing olefin.
- 11. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the oxygencontaining oxidizing agent comprises singlet oxygen, oxygen in its triplet state, superoxide anion, periodate, hydroxyl radical, peroxide, or oxygen bound to a transition element.
 - 12. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the oxygencontaining oxidizing agent comprises ozone.
 - 13. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the penetrating solvent is a liquid, micelle membrane, emollient, plasma, or vapor.
 - 14. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the penetrating solvent is dimethylsulfoxide.
- 20 15. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the penetrating solvent is polyvinylpyrrolidine or a pH-buffered saline.
 - 16. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the penetrating solvent is aqueous solution, fats, sterols, lecithins, phosphatides, ethanol, propylene glycol, or methylsulfonylmethane.

- 17. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the dye can be activated by an energy.
- 18. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the dye comprises porphyrin or rose bengal.
- 5 19. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the dye comprises chlorophyllin, hemin, corrins, texaphrin, methylene blue, hematoxylin, eosin, erythrosin, lactoflavin, anthracene dye, hypericin, methylcholanthrene, neutral red, or fluorescein.
 - 20. The article of manufacture of claim 16, wherein the energy comprises photon or electroporation pulse.
 - 21. The article of manufacture of claim 13, wherein the energy comprises laser, ionizing radiation, phonon, electrical pulse, magnetic field, plasma pulse, gravitational pulse, or continuous flow excitation.
 - 22. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the metal comprises iron.
 - 23. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the metal comprises copper, manganese, tin, magnesium, or strontium.
 - 24. The article of manufacture of claim 1, wherein the aromatic redox compound comprises benzoquinone or naphthoquinone.
- 25. The article of manufacture of claim 1 further comprising an electron donor.
 - 26. The article of manufacture claim 24, wherein the electron donor comprises ascorbic acid or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.
- The article of manufacture of claim 24, wherein the electron donor comprises plasma, electrical current or germanium sesquioxide.

28.	An article of manufacture comprising:
	a first container containing a liquid phase, the liquid phase
comprising:	

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comprising:

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peroxidic species or reaction products resulting from oxidation of a hydroxyl-containing alkene by a mixture of ozone and oxygen, wherein the hydroxyl-containing comprises a-terpineol, citronellol, nerol, linalool, phytol, geraniol, perillyl alcohol, menthol, geranylgeraniol or farnesol alkene by a mixture of ozone and oxygen; and a penetrating solvent, wherein the penetrating solvent comprises dimethylsulfoxide, sterol, lecithin, propylene glycol, or methylsulfonylmethane; and

a second container containing a solid phase, the solid phase

a dye containing a chelated divalent or trivalent metal, wherein the dye comprises porphyrin, rose bengal, chlorophyllin, hemin, corrins, texaphrin, methylene blue, hematoxylin, eosin, erythrosin, lactoflavin, anthracene dye, hypericin, methylcholanthrene, neutral red, or fluorescein; and

an aromatic redox compound, wherein the redox compound comprises benzoquinone or naphthoquinone.

- 29. The article of manufacture of claim 27 further comprising an electron donor.
- 30. The article of manufacture of claim 28, wherein the electron donor comprises ascorbic acid or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

31.	A method for treating a patient with coronary arteriosclerosis
comprising:	

administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical formulation comprising:

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peroxidic species or reaction products resulting from oxidation of an alkene by an oxygen-containing oxidizing agent, wherein the alkene has less than about 35 carbons;

a penetrating solvent;

a dye containing a chelated divalent or trivalent metal; and an aromatic redox compound.

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32. The method of claim 30, wherein the alkene comprises an openchain unsaturated hydrocarbon, a monocyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon, or a bicyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon.

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- 33. The method of claim 30, wherein the alkene comprises an openchain unsaturated alcohol, a monocyclic unsaturated alcohol, or a bicyclic unsaturated alcohol.
- 34. The method of claim 30, wherein the alkene is a hydroxyl-containing alkene.
- 35. The method of claim 30, wherein the alkene is in a liquid form, in a solution, or in a dispersion.
 - 36. The method of claim 30, wherein the alkene comprises an isoprenoid.
 - 37. The method of claim 35, wherein the isoprenoid comprises α -terpineol, citronellol, nerol, phytol, perillyl alcohol, menthol, linalool, geranylgeraniol, geraniol, or farnesol.

- 38. The method of claim 35, wherein the isoprenoid comprise myricene, citrillene, citrala, pinene, or limonene.
- 39. The method of claim 30, wherein the alkene comprises fixed oil-, ester-, fatty acid-, or ether-containing olefin.

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- 40. The method of claim 30, wherein the oxygen-containing oxidizing agent comprises singlet oxygen, oxygen in its triplet state, superoxide anion, periodate, hydroxyl radical, peroxide, or oxygen bound to a transition element.
- 41. The method of claim 30, wherein the oxygen-containing oxidizing agent comprises ozone.
- 42. The method of claim 30, wherein the penetrating solvent is a liquid, micelle membrane, emollient, plasma, or vapor.
- 43. The method of claim 30, wherein the penetrating solvent is dimethylsulfoxide.

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- 44. The method of claim 30, wherein the penetrating solvent is polyvinylpyrrolidine or a pH-buffered saline.
- 45. The method of claim 30, wherein the penetrating solvent is aqueous solution, fats, sterols, lecithins, phosphatides, ethanol, propylene glycol, or methylsulfonylmethane.

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- 46. The method of claim 30, wherein the dye comprises porphyrin or rose bengal.
- 47. The method of claim 30, wherein the dye comprises chlorophyllin, hemin, corrins, texaphrin, methylene blue, hematoxylin, eosin, erythrosin, lactoflavin, anthracene dye, hypericin, methylcholanthrene, neutral red, or fluorescein.

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- 48. The method of claim 30, wherein the metal comprises iron.
- 49. The method of claim 30, wherein the metal comprises copper, manganese, tin, magnesium, or strontium.
- 50. The method of claim 30, wherein the aromatic redox compound comprises benzoquinone or naphthoquinone.
 - 51. The method of claim 30 further comprising an electron donor.
 - 52. The method of claim 30, wherein the electron donor comprises ascorbic acid or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.
 - 53. A method for treating a patient with coronary arteriosclerosis comprising:

administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical formulation comprising:

peroxidic species or reaction products resulting from oxidation of a hydroxyl-containing alkene by a mixture of ozone and oxygen, wherein the hydroxyl-containing comprises α -terpineol, citronellol, nerol, linalool, phytol, geraniol, perillyl alcohol, menthol, geranylgeraniol or farnesolalkene by a mixture of ozone and oxygen;

a penetrating solvent, wherein the penetrating solvent comprises dimethylsulfoxide, sterol, lecithin, propylene glycol, or methylsulfonylmethane;

a dye containing a chelated divalent or trivalent metal, wherein the dye comprises porphyrin, rose bengal, chlorophyllin, hemin, corrins, texaphrin, methylene blue, hematoxylin, eosin, erythrosin, lactoflavin, anthracene dye, hypericin, methylcholanthrene, neutral red, or fluorescein; and

an aromatic redox compound, wherein the redox compound comprises benzoquinone or naphthoquinone.

54. The method of claim 52 further comprising an electron donor.

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55. The method of claim 53, wherein the electron donor comprises ascorbic acid or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.